

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR 1960-1961 TO 1963-1964

Debate Continued

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we start discussion, I know that Sri Parmeswarappa was on his legs yesterday and he has to conclude. I believe according to the time allocation, 4½ hours were allotted and what was left over was only 35 minutes and I find the esteemed Deputy Speaker has extended the time by one hour. We have now 1 hour and 35 minutes more. I do not know whether it will be possible for many of the Hon'ble Members to participate. I suppose enough has already been said. I request Sri Parmeswarappa to conclude in ten minutes.

Sri K. REVANA SIDDAPPA (Tiptur).—Sir, time-limit.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yesterday when the debate began I made it perfectly clear that the proper channels in the Party should function efficiently and give proper guidance to me. The Hon'ble Member was there when it was said that there need be no time limit. There must be some co-ordination. Otherwise we will float rudderless. The parties must function in a co-ordinated manner.

†Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA (Honnalli).—Sir, yesterday I was referring to the Constitution of the Board under Section 9 of the Act and the manner the Board was functioning since 1st October 1957. If we read the last sentence of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Board, it says "As representatives of the people, if you have any complaints to make, please do not hesitate to write to me about that personally."

This really speaks itself that the Chairman of the Electricity Board has great zeal in improving the affairs of the Board. Yesterday, I said that Mysore State is a pioneer State in the matter of generating electricity, and we can analyse this into three stages: first about the construction of generating stations, then

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yesterday, there was slight confusion and criticism in the Debate that the Electricity Board is constructing Generating Stations also. I have read the report.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—No Sir, it is not constructing.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—Construction of Generating Stations, then putting up Transmission Lines and then distribution of power. So far as construction of generating stations is concerned, it has become a subject matter of very great interest and I am thankful to the Chief Minister for having given the assurance to this House that he is going to hold a judicial enquiry in the matter. Because much has been said about that deal, I am not referring to that. The next stage is about the distribution of electricity for agricultural purposes and industrial purposes. That is the most important matter that we have to consider. I do not wish to take much of the valuable time of this House, because

already many of our friends have spoken on this matter and have given valuable suggestions also. One important thing I wish to bring to the notice of the Board is that there is so much wastage in electricity in the matter of distribution. If a proper investigation is made in this direction, I think many of the cases will come to light. I know many instances wherein the meters have been tampered and the people pay only the minimum charges though they consume much more electricity. There are so many instances. If an investigation and a confidential enquiry is made that will come to light. In this way there is so much a wastage in electricity and I wish.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is wastage of revenue if it is not put to a proper use.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—It is not properly used and so there is so much of loss of revenue to the Board. Therefore, I draw the attention of the Board to this aspect that they must thoroughly investigate in this matter and see that there will be no further loss of revenue to the Board.

Sir, about the constitution of the Board, I wish to say something. According to section 9 of the Act, the members of the Board should not have any interest in any of the industries or they should not run any industry. That is the qualification for a member according to section 9 of the Act.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is the Hon'ble Member aware of any member having any interest? I would like to satisfy myself that there is any positive substance in it.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—I am aware and that is why I am making this statement. The personnel of the Board as has been given by the Chairman is that there are 7 members :

- 1 Sri T. Channiah, Chairman,
- 2 „ G. Mathias, Secretary to Government, Finance Department,
- 3 „ P. J. Fernandez, Secretary to Government,
P. W. and Electricity Department,
- 4 „ T. A. Pai, Managing Director, Canara Banking Syndicate,
- 5 „ Jinabhai Devidas, Merchant, Chickpet, Bangalore,
- 6 „ S. S. Thambake, Merchant, Bijapur,
- 7 Chief Engineer.

It is with regard to this interested personnel, i.e., Sri Jinabhai Devidas, I wish to say something.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the member is sure about it, then only I will permit him. If he is to ultimately say that he heard it, it will not be fair.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—I am not going to exaggerate.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—It should be for the facts for which the Hon'ble Member takes the responsibility.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—I owe responsibility and I have got responsibility in making a statement. It is about this interesting person that I wish to say. As we are aware, this gentleman is a member of so many Committees. I do not know whether he has got the super-human ability to be included in so many committees. I am given to understand that he has so many industries run by him. It is a matter of fact that some investigation is being made with regard to that man.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What kind of investigation?

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—With regard to gold.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Has the member got anything tangible to support his statement? It was once mentioned on the Floor of the House and the Member passed it on to me. Is he sure that it is under investigation?

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If so, I will ask the member to give the particulars of it, and pass on the particulars to me. I will look into that.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—He is not a person who has got experience in the matter of electricity.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA (Maddur).—He is a seasoned congressman.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—As my learned friend put it...

Mr. SPEAKER.—Who is the Hon'ble Member's learned friend?

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—Sri S. M. Krishna.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What did he say?

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—He says that he is a seasoned congressman.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it a disqualification? Whatever party affiliations and ideologies might be, either Congress or P.S.P., or Swatantra, it is no disqualification.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—If he is seasoned in a good way he can be called a seasoned congressman, but if he is seasoned in a wrong way, we cannot call him so. Therefore, my humble request to the Chief Minister and the members of the Board is that there should be no representation of such people in the Board, because the interest of the Board will suffer if such people are there.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I would not follow what the investigation was.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is why I have asked him to give the particulars to me. I will not allow statements to be made unless he gives me the exact reference. Simply publishing in a newspaper will not be enough, because when persons concerned are not here, it will not be fair to level criticism.

Sri K. LAKKAPPA (Hebbal).—That was also raised on the Floor of the House, i.e., regarding investigation, and...

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Lakkappa remembers what happened to that?

Sri K. LAKKAPPA.—The Hon'ble Speaker was pleased to say that names should not be mentioned and that was stopped at that stage.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This also should have happened like that. But, he has gone further and the Members will have to take the consequences of it.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—Now Sir, another aspect, the Electricity Board was constituted in the year 1957 and the opening balance as mentioned in the annual financial statement for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 is Rs. 5,75,81,747 which is at the disposal of the Board as on 30-9-57. That has been accounted for as a reduction of capital liability by the Government. The depreciation reserve fund as is mentioned in this is, Rs. 14,14,32,330 as on 31-3-1962. And the Board has gone on borrowing loans from the public as well as from the Government and paying interest at 4½ per cent every year. Now Sir, if the Board goes on borrowing with this opening balance of five crores and odd...

9-30 A.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it cash?

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—Yes, Sir. Budget estimate for 1963-64 (page 4—last para)—that is the reserve with the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—“...being the reserve with the Government as on 30-9-57 has been accounted for as reduction in capital liability declared by the Government.” Interest is calculated on this sum, which means it is not with the Board. That is the investment made by the Government on what is handed over. I am saying this because I am anxious that the Debate must come to the point. We have already exceeded the time yesterday.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—And in the budget for 1962-63 a sum of Rs. 85,85,000 is provided by the State Government. There is already a sum of Rs. 124 lakhs which is anticipated. With this huge capital, I do not understand the necessity of borrowing any money from the public paying 4½ per cent interest. Now the Electricity Board is deriving more income looking at this, when there is so much income for the year 1963-64, no income has been anticipated. It is clearly given in this Budget estimate for 1963-64.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No income or no profits? Words have got appropriate meaning.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—Yes Sir, no profits. With regard to the Central Stores, there has been a great deal and it is said that about fifteen lakhs worth of material have become useless.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When was the Stores started Does the Hon'ble Member remember? It was at the time the first Power Generation took place.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—Finally, I wish to draw the attention of the Board to the observation made in this audit report and if I am permitted, I shall read the relevant portions also with regard to the affairs of the Board.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Reading should be brief.

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—This is Audit Report of the Accountant General for 1963—page 61 :

“There has been delay in the finalisation of accounts.”
This is one observation.

“A review of the closing cash balance discloses that generally large amounts were classified under suspense without details. Wages remaining unpaid for over six months were not credited to revenue. In respect of temporary advances, details as well as acknowledgments were not forthcoming in a number of cases.

For want of adequate safeguards, payment of wages and loss of cash to the extent of Rs. 2,880 by way of theft occurred in Bangalore in November 1960. The case was later declared undetectable by the police.”

Cheques and drafts drawn in favour of contractors for the civil engineering works by the Superintendent Engineer, Southern Circle, Bangalore, and sent for transmission to contractors were not accounted for in the dairy of cheques. As a result misappropriation of a draft for Rs. 1,888 drawn in favour of a contractor could not be detected.”

There are also other observations. I only wish to draw the attention of the Board to these irregularities and request the Government to set right these defects henceforward.

Mr. SPEAKER.—On page 63: The Hon'ble Member says that by borrowing money at 5 per cent they have invested the money at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Does it really mean any loss to the Government?

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—I read pages 65 to 67-irregularities, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So, The Hon'ble Member does not charge them with any kind of dishonesty or wilful negligence?

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—It shows neglect, Sir.

I wish to draw the attention of the Board to these aspects and I hope that there will be no scope for such irregularities in future, Sir.

With these observations, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಂ. ದೇವ್ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಎರೆಕ್ಟಿನ್ಗಿಟಿ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತಿತವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಹಣ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಅನುಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸರ್ವಶ್ರೀಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್‌ರವರು, ನೂರ್‌ಯನ್‌ರಾಯಣರಾಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಖಂಡಿತ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು, ಗಮನಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾರಿ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆದರು. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before I call upon any other member, I would like to know what time is required by Government for reply ?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Electricity).—I want an hour.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is there any other Minister intervening ?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—No, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಂ. ದೇವ್.—ಅವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮುಂಧ್ರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಂಥವರ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ನೆನಪು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜವಾದದ ನಡತೆಗೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಧೈಯಕ್ಕೂ ತಾಳೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How was the Board constituted ? Did the Central Government insist on the State Government constituting the Board ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಂ. ದೇವ್.—ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ತಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರಿಸಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Central assistance will not come.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಂ. ದೇವ್.—ರೆಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರೂ ಕೂಡ ರೀನನಬರ್ ಪೀಪರ್, ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾತು. ನನಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ನೀತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರೆಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಅವರು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಒರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಅಂಶ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರ ಗಮನಕೊಟ್ಟು ಏನು ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಗೆ ರೆಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಮ್ಮಿ 104 ಕೋಟಿ ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್ ಅವರ್ಸ್ ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಆಯಿತು. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್ ಅವರ್ಸ್ ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಗಣನೀಯವಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಾಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ 28 ನೆಯೇ ಪೈಪಾಯಿಂದ 18 ನೆಯೇ ಪೈಪವರೆಗೂ ಬುತ್ತದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈಡರ್ ಕ್ವಾಪ್ರಾಸಿಟಿ ಇರುವುದು 1.77 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್, ಡೀಸಲ್ ಕ್ವಾಪ್ರಾಸಿಟಿ ಇರುವುದು 6,000 ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್. ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲೇ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಹೈಡರ್ ಪವರ್. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಶರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಹಾಕಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅರ್ಧ ಕಾನಿಸಂತೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೂ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದಂತೆ ಅದು ಕಾಲು ನೆಯೇ ಪೈಪಿಗೆ ಬರಬಹುದು. ನೀವು ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು 22ರಿಂದ 24 ನೆಯೇ ಪೈಪವರೆಗೂ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗಿ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟೇಷನ್ ಫಂಡಿಗೆ ಹಾಕ ಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಹಳ ಹದಗೆಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ: ಎಂಥವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈಗ ಎದ್ದು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ವರ್ಷಾನುಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಸತ್ಯದಯದಿಂದ, ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು, ನಮಗೆ ಅವಮಾನವಾಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. 104 ಕೋಟಿ ಕಿಲೋವಾಟ್ ಅವರ್ಸ್ ಪವರ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿರುವುದು ಒಂದೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮಾಮಿಲಕವಾದ ಮಾತು ಎಂದರೆ, ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೂಡ ಬೇಕಾದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ರಾರೇಸ್ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಂದು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು, ರಾರೇಸ್ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರಬಾರದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವಹೇಳನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಎದ್ದು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಇದು ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER — 'Lawless Government' etc. will be discussed in the course of discussions on the Budget. Now the Hon'ble Member should come to the Board proper.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಂ. ದೇವ್.—ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ ಇದೆ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಮನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗೃತ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ರೋನ್ ಫೋಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವಾಗಲಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Loan can be floated in one day !

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಂ. ದೇವ್.—ತಮ್ಮಂಥವರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ತಜ್ಞರಾದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣವನ್ನು ನಮುನೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಮಲ್ಟಿ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ—3 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ 5 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರಕ್ಕೇ ಆಗಲೇ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಗೇ ಆಗಲೇ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕೇ ಆಗಲಿ ನಿಲುವದ ಒಂದು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಘಂಟಾಘೋಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೆ: ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕನ್ಸಾಲಿಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಪಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನೊಪಿಸಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೊಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ನೀರವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಅಡಚಣೆಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಈ ಒಂದು ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬೇಗ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಉಂಟಾಗಲೇ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇಂಥ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಯೂನಿಟ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ನಯಾಪೈಸೆಗಳಿದ್ದು ದನ್ನು ಈಗ 5 ನಯಾ ಪೈಸೆಗಳಿಗೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಸಾಲದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ದಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದರೋ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರುಗಳು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾತೆತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಸೋಪಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪ್ಯಾರಟರ್‌ನ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕವರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರುಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿನಾಭಾಯಿ ದೇವಿದಾಸ್, ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎ. ಪೈ ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನೋಡುವುದು ? ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it a disqualification ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಇಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ದಿವಸವೇ ಪವರ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ ? ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪವರ್ ದೊರೆಯುವುದು ಬಹಳ ದುರ್ಲಭ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರು ಹೋಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಇವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಧ್ಯಂತರವೇನಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನು ಈಗ ರೈತರಿಗೆ 7 ಸಾವಿರ ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Installing 7,000 pump-sets would cost 4 to 5 crores.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣನಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಒಂದು ಪಂಪ್‌ಸ್ಟಾನ್ನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸಲು 100 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫೋರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಬೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದಕ್ಕೇ ಇಷ್ಟು ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ರೈತ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಂದ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಕೈಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಆತನೇ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರು 5-6 ಪಂಪ್‌ ಸ್ಟಾನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫೋರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಕಡಮೆ ಬೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ತೊಂದರೆ ಏನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಆ ಪಂಪ್‌ ಸ್ಟಾನ್‌ಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನೇ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರೇನೂ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪಂಪ್‌ ಸ್ಟಾನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರೇ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಹಣವನ್ನು ರೈತನ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಆತ ಅದನ್ನು ಮದುವೆ ಮುಂಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ: ರೈತ ಪಂಪ್‌ ಸ್ಟಾನ್‌ಗೆ ಅರ್ಧ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಿ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಐದು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟಿನಂತೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ? ಇದು ತೀರಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ 'ಸ್ವಾಗರಿಂಗ್' ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಉಚಿತವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆರೋಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗಲೂ ನಹಾ ಸಿನೀಮ, ಹೋಟೆಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದಂಬರ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಪವರನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಪವರಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ? ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಆರೋಪಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಪವರ್ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಹಾ ಅನೇಕ ರೋಷವೋಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತು. ಇದು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಆಸ್ತಿಯೇನಲ್ಲ. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೀರಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪವರನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪವರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಜನ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

MR. SPEAKER.—If the Hon'ble Member feels satisfied. Let him put it forward as a legitimate point. Does he think that a banker has taken power for his bank or does he suggest that a director has taken power for his factory? If so, he may mention it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣನಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಇವರು ಅಲ್ಲರುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪವರನ್ನು ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶವೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟುಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಗಂಡಸಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೇ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರನೇಕರು ಅನೇಕವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಾನು ಈಗ ಕೇವಲ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಸನಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶೇಕಡ 80 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ರೈತಾಪಿಜನಗಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ರೈತನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶದ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಈ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಎನರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದರ ಬಹುಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಏನೇನೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ರೈತಾಪಿಜನಗಳಿಗಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಬಲವಾದ ಒತ್ತಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಇದರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಭಾಷ್ಯಂರವರು ಶರಾವತಿ ವಿದ್ಯು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ)

ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನವೇ ಅವರು ಈ ಎದ್ದುಚ್ಚುಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪಂಪ್‌ಹಾಕಲು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದರಗೂ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಲೋಗನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ.

10-00 A. M.

ಈ ಲಘು ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ನು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊನೆಯಷ್ಟೇ ಕಾಲಾಭಾಗದಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಪವರನ್ನು ಮೀರಲಾಗಿದೆಬೇಕು. ಬೇರೆ ಇಂಧನವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಪವರನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿರಾಶರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 7,000 ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ನು ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂತ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ 700 ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಪೂರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಎರೆಕ್ಷಿಕ್‌ನ ಎನರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಎರೆಕ್ಷಿಕ್‌ನಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಇಂಥಹ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆರೈಲಾ ಪವರನ್ನು ಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಪವರನ್ನು ಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎರೆಕ್ಷಿಕ್ ಪವರನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ಅದನ್ನು ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಗಾಣುವಂತೆ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ರೈತರ ಪ್ರೀತಿವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವೇಶದ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮರೆಮಾಜಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸುಖಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಲೋಲೋಪ್ತಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ರೈತರು ತಾವಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಅವರ ಮನನೋಯುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಲಘು ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳಕಡಿಮೆ. ಏನೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಇದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಬಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ರೂರಲ್ ಎರೆಕ್ಷಿಕ್‌ಷನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ನು ಪಂಪುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಲದೂ. ಇದನ್ನು ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂಕೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೋಡುವಾಗ 44.6 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸನಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಎಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಹಾಗೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ವರ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, 221 ಲಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದು ಕೇವಲ 1.5 ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು ತೀರಾ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಸಾಧುವಾದ ಜನ ಅವರು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹೋರಾಟಮಾಡಲು ಬಂದರೆ ನೀವು ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಸನದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ನು ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ನಾಮೋಷಿ (ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರಿತೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಭಾಗಗಳು. ಹಿಂದೆ ನೈಋಣ್ಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಸ್ವೀಮು ಎಂದು ಆ ಸರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿತ್ತು. ಶ್ವಾತುತ್ಯ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ತುಂಗ ಭದ್ರಾ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಸ್ವೀಮು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ 1950 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇತ್ತು. ಶ್ವಾತುತ್ಯ ಬಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಭಾಗಗಳು ಡಿಸಿಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟು ಆದಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ಏಳು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎರೆಕ್ಷಿಕ್‌ನಿಟಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏಷು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರು ಪವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ರೈತನನ್ನೇ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರಿ ನಿಂದ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ.

XII. MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.—(a) Construction of Divisional office at Hassan and Gulbarga have been formed;

(b) The term of the 5 Circle offices at Bangalore, Mysore Shimoga, Hubli and Gulbarga expire at the end of March 1963 and the matter of continuing them is under consideration...

ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೇನೋ ಒಂದು ತರಹದ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಈ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಗಿಯಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಾಲ್ಕುತಿಂಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ, ಆದರೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಪಹಾಪುರವನ್ನೇ ತಲೆಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬೇರರು, ಆಳಂದ, ಅಫಹಜರ್‌ಪುರ ಈ ಭಾಗದ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತರಹದ ಭಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೇರರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಂಪುಷ್ಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನ್ನದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಖರೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಿದಂತೆಯೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅಹಾರದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಂಪುಷ್ಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಪವರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ. (ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ತಿ ನಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಧೈಯ ಫೋರಂಗಳು No profit and no loss basis ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಹೈಡರ್‌ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಕೇವಲ 36 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಶರಾವತಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ನುಮಾರು 600 ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಏನೂ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾನಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ತುಂಬಾ ವಿಷಾದವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ನೂರಾರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ ನಾಲ್ಕುಪರೆಯಷ್ಟು ಬಡ್ಡಿಯೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಆಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರ ಕೈಕಳಗಿರುವ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರವರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. Construction of Hydro Electric Project ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರವರನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರಬದಲಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಯಾಕೆ ವಹಿಸಬಾರದು? ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಮದರಾಸು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈಡರ್ ಕನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೋ ಆರ್ಟಿನೇಷನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಗುಡಾಹರಣಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶರಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೈಡರ್‌ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟದಕೆಲಸ. ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಆಗ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ)

ಈ ತರಹ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟರೆ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊರಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೆಲಸ ನೋಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ ಊಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಏನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಇವತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ರೋಷಪೂರ್ಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರಂತೂ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ 13 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಬೃಹದಾಕಾರದ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಸರಕಾರ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಯುಟಿಲೈಸ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳು ಶಾರ್ಟೇಜು ಬಂದಿರುವಾಗ ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ಪರ್ಚೇಸುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಗರೂಕರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. 2 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿವರೆಗೆ ಆಕೌಂಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

"A sum of nearly Two Crores of Rupees is outstanding under the Suspense Head." 2.7 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ರೈಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯಕರ. ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣ ದುರ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಡ್ವಿಕ್ ರೆಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 6 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ತರಹ ಸಂಶಯಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಏನೇನು ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿದೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಗಮನಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಬೃಹದಾಕಾರವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. 13 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರ್ಚೇಸು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಪ್ರಾಪರ್ ಚೆಕಿಂಗ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯಾದ ಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಓದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ನೌಕರನ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಇರಾಖೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹತೋಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ತರಹ ಮೇಲ್ನಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ತಳಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇರಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ, ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೂ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಡೂಪ್ಲಿಕೇಟು ಲೈನುಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಮೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಇರಾಖೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳು ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಲೈನುಗಳು ಕಂಪ್ಲೀಟಾಗಿ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳು ನಾಶತ್ರಯಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರದವರು, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತವರ್ಗ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಮೇಟಿರಿಯಲ್ಯುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಮಾನ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಡಿಫಿಟುಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾರ ಮನೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ? ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ಶಾರ್ಟೇಜುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಗ್ರಿಕರಾಚರ್ ಪರ್ಪಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪವರಿನ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ—ಯೂನಿಟ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ 5 ನಯಪೈಸೆ ಇದ್ದದನ್ನು 8 ನಯಪೈಸೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 5 ಇದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು 8 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದರೆ, ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. 8 ಎನ್.ಪಿ. ಬಹಳ ದುಬಾರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. 6 ನಯಪೈಸೆಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ನೈಟ್‌ಪರರ್ ಸ್ವಾಗರಿಂಗನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಂಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಂಟು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಗರಿಂಗ್ ಅನ್ವಯಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರ ಎಂದು ಏನು ಅರ್ಥ? ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಲಬರರಾಗಿ ಸಿಟಿ ಏರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಡೇಟೈಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕರೆಂಟು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನಃ

ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ರಿವೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕರಾಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಎನರ್ಜಿ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಎನ್‌ಹಾನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇಬ್ಬೂ ಹೇಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ, ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Sri J. H. SHAMSHUDDIN.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the House for making several valuable suggestions for the improved working of the Board and the allied activities connected therewith. There are several criticisms about the way in which the Boards has been functioning during the last few years. Certain doubts have been cast about the very constitution of the Board and the qualifications of the members concerned.

Mr. SPEAKER.—One of the criticisms is, why the Budget Estimates were not placed year after year and why they have been accumulated like this.

Sri J. H. SHAMSHUDDIN.—The Budget estimates were placed before the House. I am not in a position to say why the august House along with the Government was not in a position to discuss as and when the estimates were placed. So the Board cannot be blamed for the non-discussion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—They have never blamed the Board. They have blamed the other persons who are responsible.

Sri J. H. SHAMSHUDDIN.—It may be the Government to some extent as well as it may be that the time of the House was taken for more precious and important work as decided by the House with your permission.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Deputy Minister means the Business Advisory Committee.

Sri J. H. SHAMSHUDDIN.—Yes, Sir.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Afzalpur).—Why did the Government allow this to accumulate so long?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why did not the Hon'ble Member take it up in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 and till now? If the Hon'ble Member had taken it up on the floor of the House at that time, attention would have been focussed.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—At least in future, it may not be allowed to happen.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am deeply obliged to the Member for the valuable guidance given to me.

Sri J. H. SHAMSHUDDIN.—Certain doubts were expressed about the constitution of the Board and the qualifications of the Members. The Board is constituted under the provisions of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948, and I may draw the attention of the House to Section 5 of the Act. There, certain specific qualifications have been laid and prescribed for becoming a member. I am sorry to find that some Hon'ble Members think that a member of the Board must be completely detached from all business and commercial activity, and if I may be permitted to exaggerate a little, either he must be a *Fakir* or a *Sanyasi*. Otherwise some aspersions or reflections may be cast upon the member

(SRI J. S. SHAMSUDDIN)

if he has some business connections outside the scope of the Board. sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the said Act of 1948 says that one of the members shall be a person who has experience of, and has shown capacity in commercial matters and administration and the other member shall be a person who has experience of accounting and financial matters in a public utility undertaking, preferably an electricity supply undertaking. So, the objections that have been taken to a particular type of members is that those members do not fit in with this particular qualification that has been prescribed by the Act itself.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it a statutory qualification?

Sri J. H. SHAMSHUDDIN.—Not only that, and one Hon'ble Member, Mr. Deo I think said that we could have resisted the formation of the Board and carried on the work of the Department as we were doing in the past. But, the Act says that it shall come into force immediately and so far as the formation of the Board was concerned, the State Government was given two years time to think about the formation. Therefore, the Electricity Supply Act came into force in 1948. This Government had all the statutory obligations placed upon it, and this Government, under the Electricity Supply Act, was bound to constitute the Board and fall in line with all the other States in the country in order to have a uniform policy with regard the maintenance and other functions of electricity supply and its generation.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What happens if Grids are formed? As one sees from the Papers, I believe, Grids are going to be formed.

Sri J. H. SHAMSHUDDIN.—The process of unification and integration is going a little further and the Government of India is thinking of having Grids so that the electricity generated at a particular point may be easily distributed and its utility obtained to the maximum extent.

Sri K. S. SOORYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—What will be the administrative set up in that event?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, it is yet premature for me to visualise or to anticipate. The Government of India is bestowing its attention and things are being formulated and considered.

Therefore, if any member of the Board has any business undertaking outside the functions or the purview of the Board, I think that is an added qualification for the person to become a Member of the Board as envisaged in Section 5 (2) of the Act.

Now Sir, it was suggested that certain members have certain direct dealings with the transactions of the Board. That is the impression that I was getting when transactions relating to the borrowing and investment was being discussed and certain persons were also brought into picture, because they happen to have some connection with some Banking institutions in the State and they are also Members of the Board. There is a certain inhibition and prohibition under Section 9 of

the Act. "Members not to hold any interest in certain concerns." Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House by reading the section. I may give only the gist, that the Members concerned should have no direct dealing in regard to the supply or generation of electricity or in any firm which undertakes that business or in the construction of transmission lines. There is also a proviso which says:

"nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall prevent a Member from acquiring any interest other than...mentioned in sub-section (1)"

The companies mentioned in sub-section (1) are companies which generate or supply electricity or put up transmission lines or materials which are used for the supply of energy or for the construction of the line. Therefore Sir, there is no inhibition and there is no disqualification so far as the Members of the Board are concerned and after going thoroughly into these aspects and other attendant circumstances, Government have appointed members of the Board and they have been functioning satisfactorily from the very inception for five years up till now.

Sir, many Hon'ble Members have referred to the fact that the Mysore State which was a leading State in the country so far as generation of hydel power was concerned, has lost ground to others and it has assumed a very unimportant and insignificant role. Sir, some member referred to this aspect and said that the State has come down to occupy the tenth rank in the whole of India. Sir, I say it is not the correct position. The State is now ranking between 6-7 place and there is no doubt that this State was leading State and a premier State so far as generation of hydel power was concerned. The first hydel-power plant was conceived of and constructed in 1902, and we have to catch up. I think not in the distant future, but in the immediate future, we will be able to regain the lost position. Because Hon'ble Members are aware that with the implementation of the Sharavathi vally project, we will be in a position to have power to the tune of 8-10 Lakhs kw. and we are seriously trying to commission one unit at least prior to the monsoon season of 1964,—thereby we get about 89,000 kw. So Sir, if things go on according to schedule and expectation, we are bound to have a huge amount of power and already people have been asking the question whether we will be in a position to consume all the energy that Mysore State may generate through Sharavathi, let alone the prospective generation from Kalinadi. Sir, the Electricity Board has got a record of the prospective future consumption and from this we can estimate that the power generated from Sharavathi and Kalinadi which is expected to be 8-10 lakhs each kw., the State will be able to consume, because the recorded demand is to the tune of 17-18 lakhs of kw. Therefore Sir, even though we have lost the ground to some other neighbouring States at present, we hope to regain it in view of the large undertakings under electricity projects.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question suggested by the Hon'ble Member Sri Basappa, I believe is that the lines have not been laid to use the power that is going to generate in about April or May next year.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—We are taking all possible steps to utilise the power that may be available in May or June next year in the different integrated areas. Because already steps have been taken and lines are being laid from Jog to Hubli, Belgaum, and we have also taken steps to lay lines from Jog to Shimoga, Mangalore, Mysore and other parts.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What about the Hyderabad area?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Hyderabad area is intended to be supplied from the Munirabad power station.

At present we have already reached Raichur and even beyond. We hope to go beyond Raichur to Gulbarga by the end of December 1963. These are all the steps that have been taken to utilise the power that will be generated and I hope that there will be no trouble so far as the power that may be generated in the month of May or June 1964.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—After the completion of Kalinadi and Sharavathi projects, if the grid is formed, then will Mysore be benefitted or will the benefit be lost by diverting the energy to other States?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, this is a big question for me to answer. Sir, we are looking at this question from the all-India point of view. But that does not preclude or bar us from protecting our own interest. No decision has been taken so far as the general grid is concerned. We are examining the question and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that the Mysore Government will take all precautions to effect all safeguards to protect the interests of the State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Has the Government taken any steps to build up the claims of its own citizens to see that their interests may not suffer to ensure supply of power to the citizens of the State?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, I said already that the registered demand of consumption in the State is to the tune of 18 lakhs kw. which means that we will consume all the power that may be generated by the Kalinadi project and also Sharavathi. We are taking all steps and laying transmission lines so that this power can be taken to the door of the consumers in every the nook and corners of the State.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—If every State wants more power, what is the use of forming a grid?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—My friend possibly has not understood the entire question. At some time it happens that Madras may produce more power than it can utilise and at such a time if Mysore needs it, we can take it from them. Supposing Maharashtra wants no power and we can possibly spare, we may give them. Or if they have any excess, we may take from them. It is a case of mutual help and we are building grid system for that purpose. But the essential thing is that our wants come first and they will be attended to.

10-30 A.M.

We are going to agree to this Grid subject to this condition. Nothing formal has been done, but I am expressing myself that if it comes to that, we have to be prepared to help mutually.

Sri J. H. SHAMSHUDDIN.—Some criticism has been levelled about the very financial aspect of the Board. It would be better if I give a brief picture of the financial transactions of the Board to the House so that the misgivings that may be entertained about certain financial policy that should have been followed by the Board can be removed. If we look to the budget estimates of the four years both on capital and revenue account, we will find that the Board is expanding so far as its financial transactions are concerned. I may bring to the notice of the House the aspect of the financial transaction so far as revenue account is concerned, first. The revenue account transaction was to the tune of Rs. 5.1 lakhs for 61-62; it was to the tune of Rs. 5.99 lakhs for 62-63; it was to the tune of Rs. 7.71 lakhs for 63-64, that is the current year. This is on revenue account. Therefore, the financial transactions of the Board are increasing and expanding. That shows that the Board is enlarging the scope of activity and utility to the people. On capital account also, the same picture can be revealed. For 60-61 the budget was for Rs. 3.4 crores; for 61-62, it was Rs. 4.78 crores; for 62-63, Rs. 5.6, crores and for 63-64 Rs. 7 and odd crores. This progressive increase in the financial commitment and expenditure both on revenue and capital account indicates that the Board is managing and husbanding its resources for the useful activities entrusted to it. This may not be sufficient to judge the activities of the Board. We have to find out whether this enlarged financial transaction is being properly reflected in the achievements of its expanding programme and the physical targets that is has set before it. I do not intend and wish to explain or give a clear picture of the different activities of the Board. I will confine myself to two important aspects of the activities of the Board, that is to say, I will confine myself to rural electrification and to the servicing of I. P. Sets, because these two activities have attracted attention from different members of the House. Let us examine what the Board intended to do and what is its achievement during the last 2-3 years so far as I. P. sets are concerned in respect of the physical targets. Because, an argument may be advanced that large moneys have been spent both on capital and revenue account, but the result is not satisfactory and therefore, the functioning or the working of the Board is not as expected. Further, I will invite the attention of the Honourable Members to these figures. In the year 60-61, the target was 1,500 I. P. sets and the achievement was 2063 sets and in terms of money also, the budget provision was Rs. 40 lakhs; actual expenditure on that account was Rs. 49.84 lakhs. In 61-62 the target was 150 I. P. Sets; the achievement was 2636 sets. The budget provision was Rs. 65 lakhs and the actual expenditure was Rs 85 lakhs. In 62-63, the target was 1750 I. P. sets; the budget provision was Rs. one crore and the actual expenditure

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was Rs. 70 lakhs; there was a shortfall here. In 63-64, the target according to the budget is 7,000 I. P. sets. By the end of August the achievement is 1,706 sets. The budgetary provision is Rs. 22 crores; the expenditure up till now is Rs. 20 lakhs. The House is aware that during the Third Five Year Plan it was proposed to service 8,000 I. P. sets, but when the emergency came and when food production was to be given a fillip through the medium of minor irrigation and servicing of I. P. sets, as an important aid to minor irrigation, Government in consultation with the Board decided that the target of 8,000 I. P. sets during the Third plan should be increased to 21,000 sets. Therefore, the Board has now launched on a programme of trying to service 21,000 I. P. sets by the end of the Third Plan. This, as has already been remarked, will involve an expenditure to the tune of about Rs. 15 crores because during the Third Plan when it was proposed to service 8,000 sets, it had budgeted for about Rs.4 crores. We have nearly troubled the number of sets and therefore, the total financial commitment will be to the order of Rs. 12-15 crores. The Board has already taken steps to achieve this target because the greatest bottleneck so far as the servicing of sets is concerned is the material. There is a demand from all over the country for these materials. It is in fact the sellers' market; it is not the buyers' market. Therefore, the Electricity Board had thought it fit to build up a big reserve of materials required. I can inform the House that a special committee has been formed in order to purchase the material required for 5,000 I. P. sets. The Committee consists of only officials—the Chief Engineer, the Superintending Engineer in charge of Stores and Purchases and the Chief Accounts Officer. They have been authorised to go about, inspect the stock, if it is readily available and try to secure the material so that the programme of giving I. P. sets to the agriculturists during the remaining two years of the plan period may be accelerated.

Before I make reference to rural electrification, I would like to say a few words by way of general remarks. Rural electrification was going on apace but when the emergency came, the House is aware that the Board was suffering from acute shortage of power. A decision was taken by Government in consultation with the Board that rural electrification should be stopped and the money thus saved should be utilised for I. P. sets. Therefore, in the budget we see that only Rs. 20 lakhs provision was made for rural electrification. That was meant for prior committed schemes. Now that decision has been changed and Government in consultation with the Board has decided that the ban on rural electrification may be lifted and rural electrification should go apace. A supplementary demand has been placed before this House and I expect this House to give its consent to it.

MR. SPEAKER.—One of the charges was that the Board or the Government, whoever that is responsible, is showing preference to one particular district, namely, Mangalore District.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, therefore, there is supplementary demand of one crore for giving as loan and assistance for servicing I. P. sets.

Mr. SPEAKER.—One Hon'ble Member mentioned Mangalore District. So far as Mangalore District is concerned, no special favour or concession is shown. The position is, Mangalore District was integrated by reorganisation of States and with reference to Mangalore District it was promised that 160 villages would be electrified by the end of Second Plan. I believe, to the best of my information, up-to-date, in the course of the Third Plan, only 80 or 83 villages have been electrified. That is the view of the district, not mine.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, one criticism was made so far as Mangalore is concerned and that is, the farmer is compelled to go to a particular society to buy the I. P. sets. I have made complete enquiries. There are two channels. There is the Agriculturists Co operative Society which has come into existence in Mangalore and it is catering to the needs of the agriculturists by giving them pump sets by way of loan and recovering it by instalments. Government is also giving pump sets. So, this is an independent agency with which Government has nothing to do. The method adopted by the Electricity Board is, advertisements are issued, quotations are called for from different firms and after Examination such of the quotations which are advantageous to the Board and the agriculturists are accepted. Before quotations are accepted, the pumps are tested by the Agriculture Department and the Director of Agriculture and certified that the pump set is suitable after taking a demonstration at Hebbal Agricultural College. The list of firms have been advertised and if the agriculturist wants a particular pump and a particular type, he is not prevented. That is the *modus operandi* so far as supply of pump sets by the Electricity Board is concerned.

Sri V. M. DEO.—The contention is, the principle you have adopted is all right. But, in its operation, there are some practices which do not bring credit either to the Government or to the Board.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What are those 'some practices'?

Sri V. M. DEO.—Sir, it is said that the farmer has got the right to select from any firm he likes. But, it so happens that the majority of the farmers have gone into one particular firm whose machines are not popular.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, I have not heard any such complaint; it may be imaginary.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Government may have it examined.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—If the Hon'ble Member gives me such instances, I will examine.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Are there such co-operative societies supplying pump sets in other than South Canara?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, I have already said that we have nothing to do with the co-operative society at Mangalore. We are

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individually distributing pump sets. We do not make any difference as regards servicing whether it comes from the society or from the Government.

SRI K. LAKKAPPA.—The allegation is that officials insist upon the farmers to purchase the pump sets from a particular agency.

SRI J. H. SHAMSUDDIN—Sir, I was referring to the rural electrification and I would like to give some figures to the House. In respect of that programme, the progress achieved during the last 5 years can be said to be satisfactory. In 60-61 the target was 150 villages and service to 60 villages was given. In 61-62 the target was 100 and service given to 160 villages. In 62-63, the target was 120 and service to 45 and in 63-64 the target was 250 and service given to 49. The slow progress during the last year is due to emergency that was operating. By this I do not imply that the Board or the Government is complacent and there is no room for improvement. I would urge upon the Board by way of transmitting the sentiments expressed by different Hon'ble Members of the House that they must accelerate the pace of activity and they must give better service and larger service both in the agricultural field and industrial field.

All I can say is that though the Board is working satisfactorily, there is room for improvement and I hope the Board will do all in its power to improve its functioning in all directions.

I now come to an important point, that is, the borrowing and investment transactions of the Board. A criticism has been made that the financial transactions of the Board has been so manipulated that particular *bon afide* institutions in the State are favoured or are made to receive some gains by way of undue influence or by way of direct or indirect pull that they had with the Board. One of the criticisms—and that has been referred to by the A.G., to which I will presently refer—is that there was sufficient cash balance or liquid assets in the hands of the Board and therefore it was not wise or there was no necessity for the Board to go in the open market for floating a loan. Before I explain the situation, I would like to say a few words about the mechanism by which loans are floated in the State. Loans cannot be floated as and when required. No Government, much less a commercial and statutory body, can ask for a loan either in the open market or from Government, as and when it pleases or as and when it wants money to satisfy particular financial commitment. The floatation of a loan is regulated by the Government of India in consultation with the Reserve Bank and for the mere asking no permission can be given for floating a loan. The State Government or the Board should approach the Central Government. The Central Government and particularly the Reserve Bank, which has a separate department for this purpose, will examine the request of the Government or the Board with regard to its necessity, the terms and conditions, the interest, the period of maturity, the face value, the rate of discount, the agency and the time at which it should go to the market.

The Reserve Bank studies the market very carefully and allows these institutions to go into the market for loan when conditions are favourable. We know the general trend in the market now. It is said to be a little tight and therefore the response to the loan cannot be as good as imagined. Therefore all precautions are taken by the Reserve Bank when floating a loan. The response should be very good. The loan may be either by the State Government or by a statutory body like the Board. Generally, the House might have observed, loans are floated when the money market is a little easy, and not during a dull season. The dull season generally operates in the country from May to October. If Members observe the floatation of loans in the country, it will be seen that the Government of India permits the State Governments or Boards to go into the market at a certain period and not beyond that. From the accumulated experience of the Reserve Bank, they have come to the conclusion that a loan should be floated when money condition in the market is a little fluid and capable of attracting subscribers. If the Government or the Board goes into the market at other times, and if there is no response, the credit worthiness of the whole institution would collapse. Therefore all precautions have been taken by the Reserve Bank when they gave permission to the Board to float the loan. They took into account the cash balance, the liquid position of the Board and then gave permission.

Sir, this Board is a commercial undertaking and what would an ordinary, prudent businessman do? He plans for future business. In doing so, he has to think of providing the required finances. The Board cannot be expected to run to the Government or to the market as and when claims become due. I would invite the attention of the House to how the Board functions in its financial transactions. It operates through the ways-and-means position. This ways-and-means position has been given at page 4. It is nothing but an indication of how the Board intends to meet its financial commitments during the whole year. Therefore in the budget they will have to make provision as to how they will meet financial commitments, including raising of loans from the public or from the Government. In pursuance of this ways-and-means position they went into the market. As a prudent business undertaking it had to visualise, estimate and anticipate its future commitment and make proper arrangements. The Board will have to consider as to how to meet the plan commitment during the course of the year and even for subsequent year. It may be just possible that during the course of the next year, they would have to go to the market.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question asked was why did not the Board borrow from Government? Then why did they borrow from the public or a bank and deposit it?

Sri V. M. DEV.—Is the Government prepared to disclose the investments made in the various banks?

Sri K. S. SOOYARNARYANA RAO.—According to the statement made by the Chairman on the activities of the Board, it is said that in 1960-61 a crore was need. But they have gone in for 3 crores. Can this point be explained?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—This particular matter is not before me. I will explain the general position first. The Chair rightly pointed out why the Government should not give the loan. Originally, Government was advancing certain loans but Government decided, in consultation with the proper authorities, that they should not advance loans. The Board should go into the open market. It is a policy decision. There is wisdom in that.

Sri R. K. PRASAD (Anekal).—If that is the decision of Government, why did the Government give 35 lakhs in the latest loan floated by the Electricity Board?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I will explain why we have done it. In the later periods Government has not advanced loans. Government is asking the Board to float loans in the open market. As I said there is some wisdom in the decision of Government. The financial position of the Government is not such that it may go on advancing the Board money. What does the Government do? They themselves borrow from the open market. There was no meaning in adding to its own liability and float another loan and pass it on to the Board. Therefore the Board has been asked to go direct....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why was centage charged?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—The Board cannot directly go to the market. It must go through the State Government. The State Government also does not go directly to the market. It goes to the Reserve Bank through the Central Government. The Reserve Bank charges the State Government for certain servicing. In order to cover service charges we demanded certain centage charges. It is not with a view to earn profit. It is nothing but a service charge.

A question has been asked why this Government subscribed to the loan this year. Government sometimes do subscribe to the loans of land mortgage banks and other statutory corporations. Government sometimes become a partner in private institutions. Government advances capital. That contribution of 35 lakhs was merely moiety.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Out of 3 crores, in 35 lakhs moiety?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—If the Speaker thinks that it is substantial, I have no quarrel.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not say that. I am surprised that the Hon'ble Deputy Minister describes it as moiety. He may say that it is a small slice.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, even Government sometimes advance to private firms to take some capital as share capital just to give encouragement to private firms. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in the investment of this Rs. 35 lakhs.

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A question arose about floating the loan. Even that loan was floated because there was necessity for funds. After this is admitted, a question will arise as to how to utilise that liquid amount. I am sorry that some Hon'ble Members have been very vehement in casting aspersion over this transaction, which according to me is uncolourable and purely uncalled for. If the amount was not invested, a criticism might have come that such a large amount was kept idle and if utilised the Board would have earned some interest. In anticipation of this criticism, the Board decided to invest it. Supposing if it had happened that the rate of interest given by a particular institution is less than what is prevailing in the market normally, the ruling market would compare to different rates. I will read the whole statement. The ruling market rate for call deposit differs from time to time depending upon the liquidity or upon the easiness of the money market in the country. The Department had a particular rate of interest by a Bank, does not lead to the inference that the other Bank gave less, and therefore there was some discrimination in favour of a Bank. There are other Banks as well and it is better if I give the list of the investments by the Board and the particular time. The Banks that are.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it necessary to mention names ?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Certain serious charges have been levelled against the investment policy of the Electricity Board. In the course of the discussion certain Banks have been named, and this morning even names were also mentioned in the course of discussion by Sri D. Parameshwarappa.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Names of the members have been published in the Gazette.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—But not their connections with the Bank. As far as I am able to assess, the core of our charge is that the Electricity Board has invested certain money in certain Banks in which two of the members of the Board are closely connected.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Though a charge has been levelled, I do not ask him not to give the information. If he simply says Bank A, B, C, and so on, it will suffice.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—If there is no mistake committed by the Electricity Board, there is nothing wrong in mentioning the names of the Banks.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I suppose that is found in the accounts and the Minister can give the names.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, Canara Bank, Canara Banking Corporation, State Bank of Mysore and Central Bank of India. These are the Banks in which the amounts have been invested. Hon'ble Members want to know the amounts invested in these Banks also. The amount invested in Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate is Rs. 176 lakhs for about 3 months, Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 41 lakhs on different dates after maturity, in

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Canara Bank Rs. 105 lakhs, in Canara Banking Corporation Rs. 18 lakhs, in State Bank of Mysore Rs. 54 lakhs and in Central Bank of India Rs. 6 lakhs. I have got the rate of interest also : 3, 3-7/8, 3-7/8, 4, 1.3, 1.37, 3 per cent in the first three Banks, in the State Bank of Mysore 3, 3-7/8 and 3 per cent and in Central Bank of India, 3, 3 and 3 per cent. So, the rate of interest is also common.

Sri R. K. PRASAD.—I request the Minister to give the figures with regard to the amount invested at 3 per cent interest and the amount invested at 3-7/8 per cent.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Simultaneously, if there are different rates, there is some point. But, if the rates are varying during certain periods, the Hon'ble member cannot compare.

Sri R. K. PRASAD.—According to my information, the rates are also similar.

Mr. SPEAKER.—They want to know whether, at a time when there was a higher rate available in some other Bank, there is any amount deposited at a lower rate in another Bank.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, there is a date here : 8.2.1963—Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate 3-7/8 per cent and State Bank of Mysore 3 7/8 per cent. So, the rates are the same and the date of investment is also the same.

Sri R. K. PRASAD.—In Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Rs. 76 lakhs have been invested at 3-7/8 per cent interest on 8-2-1963 and the date of maturity is 1-7-1963. In Canara Banking Corporation Rs. 12 lakhs have been invested at 4½ per cent on 8-2-1963 and the date of maturity is 1-7-1963.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—All these figures are not with me here now. I gave some illustrative figures.

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Shravanabelagola).—The Hon'ble Minister is replying on behalf of the Government. Now, he comes forward with excuses that he has not got the latest figures. Is this type of reply that we expect from the Government for a Debate which has gone on for two days ?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Added to that, now he has mentioned the Banks wherein investments have been made by the Board. Now, this House is entitled to know the relationship with these two Banks, where large sums have been invested, of the two non-official Members of the Board. We are entitled to know. It is there that we attack this Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is there any difference in the rate ? I heard the Hon'ble Minister say that the rate was the same in the State Bank of Mysore.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Now, there are banks and banks. Their stature also varies. There are some Scheduled Banks and there are what are called A class Banks. According to their stature, the rate of interest

that they give to their clients will also differ. What has happened is, the Canara Banking Corporation, —I cannot say will rank with the stature of the Canara Industrial Syndicate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are not discussing the relative status of the various commercial Concerns. The Hon'ble Deputy Minister will be embarking on a wide range of topics.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—In a particular Bank we invested a small amount —The Canara Bank, the difference in the rate of interest is to the extent of one percent. Now the question will arise and I should readily state that no particular Bank was chosen for any particular reason. At the same time, these Banking Institutions are institutions which are serving a useful purpose so far as the general purpose of the state is concerned. In this particular case, some Banking institutions have been very responsive so far as the loan to the Board is concerned. For example, the Canara Banking Syndicate subscribed a larger amount of this loan and because they were responsive so far as the floatation of the loan by the Board, naturally a larger amount was invested in that Bank and it cannot be said it was due to any particular influence or any pull directly or indirectly exercised upon the Board.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಅರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ನೀವು ಏನು ಕೆನರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆನರ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜೀನಾಭಾಯ್ ದೇವಿ ದಾಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎ. ಪೊರವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ನುತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಈ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಹಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 9 ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಲುಕ್ಕಾನು ಆಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Was the Hon'ble Member present when the Hon'ble Minister referred to the various sections? He cannot try to re-open the whole thing again.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದು ಸ್ಟೆನೊಗ್ರಾಫಿ. ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಹನೀಯರು ಆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ? ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬೇಕು, ಬೇರೆ ಅಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I said that the transactions were normal and they were not subject to any pull directly or indirectly. It is not due to association of any particular individual being a member of the Board.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—I request the Hon'ble Minister to state clearly whether it is not a fact that a larger amount of money has been invested in these two Banks referred to by Hon'ble Members and whether it is not a fact that two directors are directly connected with these two Banks? Let him please say yes or no.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I have given the figures of investment in each Bank.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಈ ಘಿಗರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಯಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿವಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇವೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಈಗ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೊರಕಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಹ ಮಂಡಲಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಅವರು 2 ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚುರಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ? ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದಂಥದ್ದು ಅವರ ನೈತಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, I have been maintaining...

Mr. SPEAKER.—When were they appointed? Are these loans prior to the appointment or subsequent to the appointment?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN—They are subsequent to the appointment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Was that disclosed at that time?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—When this investment was decided upon, none of them took part in the deliberations. They were no party to it at all.

Therefore I have been trying to say Sir, there were other Banks that have been consulted for investment. And therefore the borrowing policy or the investment policy of the Board, I want to submit, has been done as a matter of normal business transaction and was not subject or the result of any pull direct or indirect influence so far as the Board is concerned.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಎರೆಕ್ಕುಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಲಿ, ಆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದವಾಳ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ?

Sri K. H. RANGANATH (Mudigere). The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that the appointment was prior to the floatation of the loan. Two years after, with effect from 1-4-62, the Board was once again reconstituted with the same members except Sri D'sa.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Please compare the dates. Loans are coming one after the other and Boards are also coming in.

Sri K. H. RANGANATH.—The Government Order is dated 22-2-1962, they have reconstituted the Board with the same members. The loan was somewhere in 1961.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Taking it for granted that the loans were floated after the re-constitution of the Board, did the Board consider it appropriate to invest such large sums in two Banks with which these two persons were closely connected. Did they consider the propriety of such a deal?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Director of the Bank has no personal interest in the Bank.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ತಾವು ಕೆನರಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿ ಇದ್ದೀರಾ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member has put a question directly to me.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA. I would like to know whether you are a Director of the Canara or the Syndicate or any of its Branches.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Has the Hon'ble Member any information on the basis of which he is making such a statement or is it only for the purpose of pure cross examination?

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—Or were you at any time in the past?

Mr. SPEAKER.—If I was, before I became Speaker, what does he mean to say? Has he any information that after I became the Speaker, I have done something which should not have been done? What is the insinuation? Why does he want to know my personal matters? What is its effect?

Sri GOPALA GOWDA.—As Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga not as Speaker had you anything to do with these Banks? not as Speaker?

Mr. SPEAKER.—As B. Vaikunta Baliga, what is it that the Hon'ble Member has known or gathered to enable him to put this question to me on the floor of the House? What is the meaning of it and what is the reason? Why does he want to know it? Has he ascertained anything? What efforts has he made to gather facts on the basis of which he has been putting these questions. If without making any such attempt he puts the question here, it is not fair to me or to him.

I may tell the House that I am not a Director of any of these Banks. There by the Hon'ble member means to suggest something. How do my private investments come in on the floor of this House? Do the members realise the difficulties of floating a loan? Is Sri. Gopala Gowda satisfied? I am not a Director of any of these Banks.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಂ. ದೇವ್.—ತಾವು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಲವು implications ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದರ working ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದರೇಕು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Therefore, The Hon'ble member wants me to become a Director?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Mr. Speaker, the crux of the problem is that a member of the Board, whoever he may be, should not have any personal interests whatever with the Electricity Board and the transactions which they are carrying on with any Banks or firms. Here is an instance wherein two members of the Board are having direct connections with those Banks, wherein large amounts have been invested, though the State Bank of Mysore is one of the biggest Bank, in preference to the State Bank of Mysore, large amounts have been invested in those two Banks, where the members of the Board of Directors.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I do not understand the implications.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—With facts and figures I am speaking. If it is fact, why don't you accept it and set right matters outright?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA—At this time I make a motion that the discussion on the budget estimates of the Electricity Board be extended for the rest of the day in view of the fact that there are a large number of clarifications to be answered.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It depends upon the House. The House should agree.

Sri R. K. PRASAD.—Has it come to the notice of Government that since we have got two very powerful Bank Directors on the Board, the other Banks are not only nervous but they are afraid of subscribing to those loans?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಹಳ ಗಹನವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವೇನು ಎಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎದ್ದುಚ್ಚುತ್ತ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬಹಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂಬತ್ತನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಕಾನೂನು ಬಾಹಿರವಾದುದು. ಇಂಥ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಇರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಖರ್ಚು ದೋಷ ಪೂರಿತವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನೋಟವಾದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪ)

ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಧ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇವರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ; ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ರಾಮೇಗೌಡ.—ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ನಾಮಕರಣವಾದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಆ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇದೆ, ಯಾವ ಬಿಸಿನೆಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ನಾಮಕರಣವಾದಾಗ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬದಲಣಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—I am told that the members referred to are also serving on the Finance Sub Committee of the Board; is it a fact or not ?

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—I have already referred to what is called the disqualification. I have discussed section 9 and section 2. I have been maintaining that the investment were not made due to any influence or connection of the members of the Board with the institution they might be representing so far as the Banking institutions are concerned. I have given the list of Banks chosen, the list showing the rates of interest and the time also. What I would submit to the House is that when these questions are being decided or were decided, they did not participate in the deliberation when the decision came for investment.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—The point is this. Section 9 of the Act says "any person having any interest,....." The Minister was pleased to say that they did not participate. What the House wanted to know was whether they disclosed their interest in these Banks.

† Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for finance).—Can I explain ? Section 5 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948, says: One of the members possessing any of the qualifications specified in sub-section (5) shall be appointed by the State Government to be the Chairman. A person is disqualified from being appointed as a member of the Board if within the 12 months last preceding he was a member of the Parliament or of any State Legislature or of any local authority." This is the only disqualification mentioned here. The allegations made against the two members who are working as members of the Board, have no basis. On the contrary, I will have to bring to the notice of this House that but for those two important people it would not have been possible for us to get as much money as we were getting when raised public money. For that, the whole House will have to congratulate and thank them.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—With all respects to the Finance Minister, I would like to say that you are incapable of managing these affairs.

[Sri S. GOPAL GOWDA rose]

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order, order. Either the Hon'ble member Sri Gopala Gowda is not hearing me or he is ignoring. If he does not hear, he must better equip himself or if he ignores, he knows the consequences.

Sri P. VENKATAGIRIYAPPA (Kolar).—It is an important matter. Why should the Speaker become angry ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—How many times am I to call him to order? What is it that Sri Venkatagiriappa wanted to say? He says that I am getting angry? If I tell him slowly and politely, am I not to be heard by him?

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—When the Minister makes a statement that without the help of these two persons, the affairs of the Government cannot go on.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order order. Time is already past and still I am permitting because I do not want any wrong impression to prevail.

(Interruption by Sri S. Gopala Gowda)

11-30 A.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order, order. I do not allow such questions.

Sri V. M. DEO.—Sir.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not going to allow any more speeches. I will simply say that the Debate is over.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, an equal opportunity was given to these two members along with other members. Nobody prevented others from subscribing. All people who wanted to subscribe were invited. If some people do not come forward and subscribe and if these two people have come forward and subscribed, should we not thank them?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Whose money?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It may be public money.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—I want the Hon'ble Finance Minister to appreciate this position. Of the recent loan floated by the Electricity Board, all of us know by now, large sums have been invested in these two Banks and again these two Banks have come forward to loan amounts to the Electricity Board. So, the question remains unanswered and to whose money are they investing and whose money are they giving as loans.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, it is the peoples' money that the Banks are investing.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—It is the Electricity Board's money that they are investing.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Are Hon'ble Members aware that any request by anybody was refused? Or, are Members aware of the convention that Bankers are invited before the loan is floated and when it is floated, it must give proper moment and subscription?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—As the Hon'ble Member Sri R. K. Prasad said, other Banks are afraid because these two Banks are there.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Sivappa states that Sri Prasad is aware of certain Banks who having been frightened, have not come forward to subscribe because these two Banks were there. Has Sri Prasad any information and does he furnish in writing the names of the Banks being frightened?

Sri R. K. PRASAD.—Yes, yes. The State Bank of Mysore are frightened; all banks are frightened.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, no Bank is frightened. They are prepared...

Sri R. K. PRASAD.—Sir, I am afraid that some private talk might have taken place. I have not given it in writing. But, we are prepared to bring the evidence before a judicial enquiry.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would appeal to Sri R. K. Prasad to go and meet the Finance Minister and put before him all the facts.

Sri R. K. PRASAD.—If the Government agrees for a judicial enquiry, I am prepared to give evidence, not only for myself but from the various documents we have on a oath of secrecy.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Sir, by this discussion, we find that this is a very fit case for judicial enquiry so that everybody can come forward without fear to give the facts.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—What for?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—So many things are being revealed in this House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆದದ್ದೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿವರಣೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾನಾಗಲಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಲಿ, ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣತಕ್ಕಂಥ ತಪ್ಪು ಯಾರೂ ನರಿ ಎಂದು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರರು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ನಾರ್ಮಲ್ ಬಜನೆಸ್ ಎಂದು ಎನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಜ್ಯುಡಿಸಿಯರ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವಯರಿ ನಡೆಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಜ್ಯುಡಿಸಿಯರ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವಯರಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಸರಕಾರದ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಸಾದರು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ತನಿಖೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಜಾಯಿಷಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಿಂದ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ.—ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಇಬ್ಬರು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸರಕಾರ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಇದೇನು ಬಂಧನಾಳಶಾಹೀ ಸರಕಾರವೋ? ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸರಕಾರವೋ ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸರಕಾರ ಚಾಲನೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the Hon'ble Member is deliverig a speech, I am not allowing him to do so. If it is only a request that there should be a judicial enquiry, that request has already been made and I am not going to allow anybody else to speak on that point again.

Sri R. K. PRASAD.—Sir, I did not demand a judicial enquiry in this affair. The only thing is, whether names could be given to the Minister and I said that this could be done under an oath of secrecy.

I only requested the Leader of the House to kindly go into the matter. I did not demand a judicial enquiry into the matter.

(Several Members rose)

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is this? Are there no rules and regulations for the guidance of members. Is everybody to let loose every idea that comes to him?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the Hon'ble Sri Lakkappa was trying to misquote my statement. I never said that it is not possible for me or for Government to run the Government without those two gentlemen. I am sorry that such a remark should have been made.

(Again several Members rose)

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಕೃತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If Sri Lakkappa gets up again, I will feel very much hurt. I will have to take action. In a Debate like this, he cannot expect everybody to concur with all his views. There is bound to be divergence of opinion.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition is himself a Member of the Consultative Committee. It was for him to raise all these questions. There, he has kept quiete and now.....

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—I refute that statement. It is grossly incorrect. The consultative committee is only an advisory body. In that committee I have said about these two Members. I have made my observations. I am being thoroughly misrepresented by the Finance Minister. I have to refute what he says. This sort of misrepresentation is bad. Does the Finance Minister know what has happened in the consultative committee. He cannot say things which he does not know. How is the Speaker allowing him to say things that happened or did not happen in the Electricity Board. I object to that. Otherwise, he must be prepared to ask the Chairman of the Board. The Chairman is here. Get a report from him. The Finance Minister cannot speak as it pleases him. He does not take our advice in these matters. I have warned in time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the request now? Should I call the Chairman of the Board to the House and ask him to explain? That is most ridiculous.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—I said call for his explanation. Is the Hon'ble Finance Minister allowed to divulge what has happend in the Electricity Advisory Council. Then the Chair must permit me to say what I said there. The Finance Minister has opened the matter and the Chair must allow me to say what I said there. Otherwise he cannot whittle down my remarks.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, once before such a thing has happened in the House. Hon'ble Sri Kanthi made a reference to what has happend in the University Syndicate and later on we brought to the notice of Hon'ble Education Minister that Sri Shivappa had raised objection to a particular thing in that meeting. Then the Education Minister apologised. Here again there is another instance where the Hon'ble Finance Minister has made a serious allegation against the Leader of the Opposition, that he

(SRI S. M. KRISHNA)

has kept quiet. Now he must be given an opportunity to tell the House what has happened in the Committee, whether he opposed these two men being appointed as Members of the Board or not.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have never divulged any secret which has happened there. I do not know what happened. I only said it was upto him to question there. If he had questioned, I have nothing to say. I have no records of what happened there. It is not correct.....

(Several Members rose)

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—I want to ask the Finance Minister; Has the Consultative Committee powers to nominate the Members of the Electricity Board. Or is it simply the ignorance of the Finance Minister.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I do not know why he is provoked.

(Several Members rose)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order, Order. Ministers and others must observe order. Hereafter unless I call upon any Member, he should not get up or speak.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—The Finance Minister knows the powers of the Committee. Has the Committee powers to nominate Members of the Board?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The same idea the Leader of the Opposition has repeated thrice and again he is breaking the rules. I am trying to accommodate as much as possible. If he repeats the very same idea for the Nth time, the Debate will never end. I have been hesitating to do that, but since the Debate is proceeding on these lines I will declare that that the Debate is over. Next item.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I do not want to say anything else. I had not divulged anything. What happened, the Hon'ble Member knows. He himself wanted to divulge something which has happened. He happened to be a member of the consultative committee and it was upto him to question matters there?

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Are such powers given to the Council? I want to know. Let him explain. I questioned the matter. I take a challenge with the Finance Minister. Let him convince the House that the Consultative Committee can question and undo nominations made to the Board. He does know what he is talking about. I never had the capacity in the Committee to set matters right. If I had powers I would have set it right. If I have done anything wrong I will accept. I have the courage of conviction.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the Members are not able to contain themselves, to that extent I will simply say that the Debate is over.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—If he had said something which is wrong ..

Mr. SPEAKER.—I now say that the Debate on this subject is over. I call the next item. I wanted the Minister to give the reply. The Hon'ble Members do not appear to want the reply. We will take up the next item.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Sir, the Deputy Minister has not finished his reply. He just yielded because of the explanation we wanted. He was on his legs.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not allowing the Hon'ble Member to speak,

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—Expunged as ordered by the chair.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Expunge every word that he has said.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ !

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not understand why this thing happens. If there is any new point I would allow it. He gets up without my permission and rakes up the whole matter again. He repeats what he said yesterday, what he said this morning and so on. When I call upon him to sit, he disobeys. When I am on my legs, he also stands. If he repeats this kind of a thing, I will take action. Let him not consider that I am threatening but I will certainly take action.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the House wants the reply, I will consider it. But there is a certain method and also there is the question of time.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—When I moved a motion for extension, the Chair was pleased to say that he would regulate it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I know that. How long can this kind of Debate go on ? If Members want to hear the reply, I will allow it.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—Sir, a question was asked whether there was a Finance Committee and whether these were Members of the sub-committee. The Board has no finance committee and therefore the question of appointing them does not arise.

Now I will pass on to the other criticism of the working of the Board. Now a reference was made to the objections raised by the Audit. There are certain items to which objections have been taken by the A.G. There is a time to offer explanation for all these objections. Then the report will be considered by the Public Accounts Committee of this House and this House will have another opportunity to discuss this very point, if the explanation that is given by the Department concerned and the Electricity Board are not convincing to the Public Accounts Committee.

Sir, whatever explanation I may give, first of all a is little premature. I will confine myself to one or two points that have been referred to in the Audit Report and has been reiterated by different Members. There has been some delay in the finalisation of accounts. The Board was constituted in 1957 and the accounts have not been fully audited by now, and therefore it was said by some Hon'ble Members that the Board

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was not functioning properly. The first paragraph, i.e. paragraph 64 at page 61 will disclose the nature of the transactions that have taken place. Immediately the Board was constituted, the Government had to declare what are the assets and liabilities on capital and revenue accounts. Electricity Board was running for the last so many years so far as Mysore State is concerned. Reorganisation of States has taken place. There were five different administrations functioning; there was the Bombay Electricity Board, there was a different system in Hyderabad, in Madras and in our own area. Immediately within two months of the formation of the Board Government declared the capital accounts without going into the details of the transactions extending over a number of years, and after declaration steps ought to be taken to finalise the accounts by verification and analysing the different dates from the different areas. This has taken some time. The Board has now finalised some of the Accounts and sent to the Assistant Commercial Accounts Officer of the Accountant General's office and it is being finalised. Therefore, the delay was unavoidable, because five different sets of administration came in 1957 and the assets and liabilities were to be gathered and scrutinised. So, the delay is there. Incidentally, a question has arisen and there it has been referred to that things or articles or material or transactions worth about Two Crores of Rupees are to be written off. That also is being examined by a Special Officer. Within two months of the creation of the Board, the Government had to declare the capital accounts and rough and ready statement had to be prepared. There are certain items like replacement and renovation. The original assets have been transacted in a different form, but the books show the original assets. The expenditure on account of investigation was also booked perhaps to capital account and that has been passed on. All these things require scrutiny and the Board has taken steps in this behalf and after the finalisation of accounts, it will be submitted to the Accountant General for audit and approval. With regard to certain other items also, so far as the Audit Report is concerned, similar explanation can be given. I do not know how far the Board and the Department will be able to convince the delay and genuineness about this, which is due to circumstances beyond control. This House will have another opportunity to go into the details.

A question arose about the nationalisation of private agencies. There are innumerable difficulties in this nationalisation. We cannot take over all the private licensees in the State, because we have to pay huge amount as compensation. The best way is to expedite the transmission lines and as soon as Sharavati power is available, give them the power to put a stop to all these private agencies. The licenses of these private agencies are governed by an agreement. There is a contractual liability under the Act itself between the licensee and the Government. We cannot terminate the licenses unless it runs its natural course. If we have to terminate their licenses, we have to give

huge amount as compensation. Instead of that, we have allowed these companies to run for a stipulated period, after which we will supply them hydel power and appoint them as Agents. The tariff is the same and the tariff is regulated by the Board.

During the discussions, the question of tariffs came in and some Members pointed out that the rates have been increased on the whims and fancies of the Board and that nobody was consulted. The Electricity Act regulates the fixation of tariff rates. A Tariff Committee is appointed, objections are called for and after that the rates are finalised and sent to Government, and after the Government's concurrence is obtained, again it is finalised. Therefore, sufficient opportunity is given so far as revision of tariff is concerned. A criticism was made with regard to the charges fixed by private agencies or by the Board that non-hydel factors are taken into consideration for the increase in tariff. That is not so. The increase in tariff is due to the increase in expenditure both on account of revenue and capital and our tariffs did favourably compare with the neighbouring States in the agricultural or non-agricultural areas. Care has been taken to see that they are not higher than what are prevailing in other States. In some cases, our rates are lower than the rates of the neighbouring States.

It was said that the Hyderabad-Karnatak area was neglected so far as hydel power supply is concerned. Of course, some improvements do require there. The hydel power has not reached all the area and it is necessary that some expeditory steps should be taken to see that that area is supplied with hydel power. The position now, I may claim to be satisfactory. We have taken the Munirabad power to that area and we have reached Raichur and gone beyond Raichur. Over and above that, we have put new diesel sets in Humnabad, Bidar and other places. Two diesel sets of 150 KW each at Gulbarga, one set of 150 KW at Humnabad and three sets of 150 KW each at Bidar, have been installed. We have taken over the old licensees, renovating the mechanisation and are trying to improve the supply and distribution system in that area. Something more should be done, because when compared with other areas, this area is really backward and the energy consumed is far less than in other areas.

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Then Sir, the Audit Report has referred to arrears, of these arrears some of the arrears are due to Government. There is some dispute. Arrears have been taken from the Palace account. Correspondence is going on as to how to set it right. There are some big companies which disputed the claim and went to court. It is a matter *sub-judice*. In the Supreme Court, they gave a decision and steps are taken to regularise the payment from these companies. There is one item—time-barred arrears. When I went to Bellary, I found there are local bodies which owe monies to the Electricity Board to the tune of several lakhs. Of course there is a very effective remedy with the Electricity Board. We can discontinue the service. But it is the people who are the sufferers.

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and who will be inconvenienced. Therefore we allow the local bodies to enjoy the energy and try other methods to recover. Otherwise, the Electricity Board has a right to discontinue the service. It is a very effective weapon in the hands of the Board. But we do not use it very often, and particularly in the case of local bodies. Under the rural electrification, there are some villages which are in arrears. There are some villages where electricity has been disconnected. In this connection there are some time-barred claims. Therefore, there is no culpable negligence, but we have adopted soft methods in many of these cases and arrears have accumulated. These are small items. The Board is distributing electricity worth 6-7 crores of rupees, it is but natural that there may be some accumulation and it may become difficult to collect. But the accumulation of arrears does not by itself reflect very bad state of affairs so far as the functioning or direction of the Board is concerned.

These are some of the major points which arise out of the criticism levelled against the functioning of the Board. One point was made about the irksome restrictions on the consumption of energy especially by way of staggering and by way of giving night power and by way of reduction so far as municipal or local bodies are concerned, by 50 per cent. All these restrictions came into being for two reasons one was power shortage and the other, the emergency that cropped up. We took a decision, as I told the House before that we must reduce and conserve energy in street lighting and divert it to food production by giving as many I.P. sets as possible. We took a decision like that. There is a loud protest from the people against this irksome restrictions and reduction of power and that the local bodies should be allowed to enjoy the normal power. This is engaging the attention of the Board and the Government and I may assure the House that the Government is examining how far it will be possible and feasible to lift these irksome restrictions, especially so far as lighting is concerned, irksome restrictions on the enjoyment of energy. Government and the Board are examining the possibility and the reaction that it will have on the load consumption of energy in the immediate future. Therefore I can assure the House that Government will take all possible care that irksome restrictions on the enjoyment of energy by the agriculturist, the industrialist and municipalities and local-bodies are eliminated or completely annihilated as far as possible without prejudice to the total consumption of energy and the total availability.

The Board is also considering several other steps to improve the position. One is, the Board is thinking of delegating Sir, technical power to sanction estimate. At present the Executive Engineer can sanction estimates up to 10,000, the Suptdg. Engineer, up to Rs. 50,000 and the Chief Engineer, up to 1,00,000. Some times, it so happens that there is an estimate sanctioned by the Executive Engineer but it exceeds Rs. 2,000 in actual working. It will have to go higher up for sanction, and it takes time and there is delay. These questions are being examined

by the Board. Government is also making a suggestion for the information of the people that lines are proposed to be constructed and what are the conditions under which energy will be made available especially for I.P. sets are under active consideration.

Sir, I will lastly say that the liberalisation in respect of I.P. sets is such that the availability of energy for that purpose has been revolutionised. Sir, formerly there was a rule that the Board could spend Rs. 1,250 per H.P. Now the Board has liberalised the rule and said that they may go up to 2,500. Formerly there was the condition that 75 per cent of the applicants should be ready to take power. Now it is reduced to 50 per cent. Even that rule is also liberalised. Thirdly, the deposit on each H. P. was formerly Rs. 5-18. Now the Board has reduced it to Rs. 4½ per H. P.

All this has been done with a view to give facilities to the agriculturist to encourage him to use the electrical energy to step up food production. I do hope that this explanation of the function of the Board will dispel some of the doubts and misgivings about the working of the Board. Thank you, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಇಂತಹ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಮಂಡಲರು ಅಡ್ಡತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುವಾಳಿಷಾಕಿ ಧೂರಣಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸರಕಾರದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

[Members of the Opposition withdrew from the House]

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE MYSORE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The next subject in the List of Business is, Consideration of the Report of the Mysore Public Service Commission. The Chief Minister to move:

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Reports of the Mysore Public Service Commission for the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 laid on the Table of the House, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

“That the Reports of the Mysore Public Service Commission for the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 laid on the Table of the House be taken into consideration.”

(No Hon'ble Member stood up to speak)

Mr. SPEAKER.—If there is nobody to participate, I think we have finished the work of the day.